

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1856.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's land! Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June, 1866.

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## The Watchman and Southron.

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POWERS MAY

YET AGREE.

Dispatch Says All the Powers

Have Yielded to Great

Britain.

London, Dec 19—"Great Britain's

proposed alterations in the preamble

of the joint note have been practically

accepted by all the powers," says the

Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail,

citing today "Both Russia and

Japan, whose support was regarded as

essential, have agreed."

The attitude of the United States re-

mains as yet not clearly defined, but

the acquiescence of America is anti-

cipal and it is probable that the joint

note will be signed and delivered to the

Chinese plenipotentiaries within three

months.

The German minister has warmly

supported the British proposal.

PARCELING OUT THE PRIZE

Pekin, Dec 18—Count von Wal-

dersee has issued an order assigning

various districts in the neighborhood of

Pekin to the supervision of the military

governments of the various powers.

The order says that the extent to which

the occupation of the French and

American troops can be depended upon

will be determined by agreement

made with the general command

of these forces.

Under the plan the United States

troops will supervise the district south

east of Peking from the road to the

Tientsin-Tientsin road extending

from Kuan-Kuan to Ho Se Wo. Count

von Waldersee says he knows that there

is a considerable force of Chinese under

Gen Ma in the northern part of the

province of Shan Si, and another south

of Tientsin-Tientsin; but, during the

severe winter that has now set in he

does not expect any aggressive Chinese

movement.

On the other hand, wherever the

allies leave a district for any length of

time, bands of robbers and Boxers will

congregate. For this reason the field

marshal desires the cooperation of all

the allies to cover the various districts

with strong patrols.

It is now understood that a meeting

of the foreign envoys will be held to-

morrow.

SITUATION NOT IMPROVED.

London, Dec 18—A Peking dispatch

to the Pall Mall Gazette, dated Dec

ember 17th, says:

"The situation has not improved by

the representatives of the powers hav-

ing reached an agreement, as the scope

of the negotiations is limited and the

effect is neutralized. The allies have

agreed to close the arsenals and

## THE ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTS ITS CASE.

Attorney Gen Griggs Speaks

for Five Hours on Exten-

sion of Constitution.

Washington, Dec 19—The United

States supreme court again was

crowded to its full capacity today to

hear the concluding arguments in the

cases involving the status of Puerto

Rico and the Philippines. Among

those who secured points of vantage

in the area reserved for the bar was

Judge Day, who as secretary of state

during the critical stages of the war

with Spain, and later as head of the

American commissioners who nego-

ciated the treaty of peace at Paris,

was one of the most influential fac-

tors in shaping the conditions now

under discussion before the court.

Former Secretary Carlisle and other

prominent members of the bar and of

the two houses of congress were

present. Attorney General Griggs

concluded the presentation of the

government's case, elaborating the

points he enunciated yesterday. One

of these was the distinction between

organized territories and unorganized

territory under the jurisdiction of

the United States. Justice Brewer

had asked the attorney general to

make clear his views on this distinc-

tion. Mr Griggs took up territory

after territory, showing in each case

that it came under the operation of

the laws of the United States by an

act of congress specifically extending

the laws to the territory and not ex

proprio vigore. He said that while

Rhode Island and South Carolina

stood outside of the union they were

treated as foreign states, and when

they ultimately assented to the union

congress passed a law extending the

revenue laws to them.

In the case of Louisiana, the

attorney general pointed out that all

the declarations of Jefferson were to

the effect that in order to come under

the operation of the laws of the

United States these laws must be

explicitly extended to new acqui-

sitions. Jefferson selected certain acts

to be immediately extended and oth-

ers to be extended from time to time

as might be found practicable.

The attorney general directed at-

tention, in the instance of the

acquisition of Florida, to the fact that

three American statesmen—Monroe,

John Quincy Adams and Andrew

Jackson—each of whom was elected

president of the United States, united

in declaring officially that the

constitution did not apply of its own

force to territory newly acquired by

this nation, by virtue of the act of

acquisition, but that such extension

must be accomplished by the action

of congress.

Mr Griggs also specified the terri-

torial organization of Oregon, Mis-

souri, Montana and Wyoming, in

each case showing that congress

specifically extended the laws to these

territories.

Finally as to the extension of laws

to the territories, Mr Griggs said

that by act of congress in 1874, con-

Rico certain duties collected "under

existing law." This, Mr Griggs

declared, was an assertion by both

branches of the present congress that

the tariff act which was the "existing

law" operated against Puerto Rico.

Justice White asked the attorney

general if he claimed that congress

could so exempt territories from the

laws as to give them privileges not

enjoyed by the States. Mr Griggs

replied that he did so claim, that in

fact the territories had been for years

exempted from internal revenues and

direct taxes.

The attorney general referred to the

celebrated case of Loughborough v.

Blake, whereupon Justice Harlan,

reading from that decision, asked Mr

Griggs and Chief Justice Marshall

meant in saying: "The power to lay

and collect duties, imposts and excises

may be exercised, and must be exer-

cised, 'throughout the United States.'"

Mr Griggs said that "throughout the

United States" referred to the States

of the union, but Justice Harlan pointed

out that it referred also to the District

of Columbia and the territory west of

the Missouri.

Mr Griggs closed his five hour speech

with a brilliant and eloquent perora-

tion.

Instead of seeking strict and narrow

construction, he concluded, the powers

of the executive and legislative branch

es had been so construed as to give

them a wide and safe discretion, so that

the day would be hastened when we

might give to these new peoples self

government and to some of them per-

haps a place in the galaxy of States.

Mr Aldrich will close for the plaintiff

in the Philippine case tomorrow and

the case then will be submitted.

COST OF ENGLAND'S WAR

Baltimore Sun.

It looks as if the Anglo Boer war

will cost England some \$600,000,000

before she is through with it. Of

this sum but little will be got back

by requiring the two ex-republics to

pay. The conquest will bring in

some valuable assets in the shape of

railways, mining rights, lands, etc.

but these will have to be used for the

benefit of the inhabitants of the Vaal

and Orange River colonies, so that

England will get nothing from them.

The mining industry, however,

affords a prospect of a large revenue

after several years, and this indus-

try, if required to pay no more in

taxes than it paid President Kruger,

will recoup the British treasury, it is

estimated, to the extent of about

\$165,000,000. A public debt of this

amount can be imposed, it is be-

lieved, on the country with the pros-

pect that the interest on it will be

met by the taxes on the mines. The

fact that nearly all the mines are

owned by seven companies, most of

which are controlled by foreigners,

will facilitate any scheme of taxation

that is desired. There is little be-

sides the mining industry to tax.

The Boer farmers have never paid

much in taxes, and now that they are

generally impoverished by the war

they will for a time require the gov-

ernment's help instead of new bur-

## Crushing the Filipinos.

Proclamation Issued by Gen.

MacArthur to Terrify the

Natives Into Submission

to Foreign Rule.

Manila, Dec. 19—Tomorrow Gen

MacArthur will issue a proclamation

warning the inhabitants of the archi-

pelago that hereafter strict compli-

ance with the laws of war will be re-

quired of non-combatants as well as

combatants. The proclamation will

set forth the principal laws of war.

It will refer to recent proclamations

issued by insurgent commanders

threatening natives who are friendly

to the American forces and also to

the orders issued to their men to

kidnap and assassinate residents of

towns occupied by Americans. The

insurgent leaders will be notified that

such practices, if continued, will put

an end to the possibility of their re-

suming normal civic relations and

will make them fugitive criminals.

Residents of places occupied by

Americans will be notified that com-

pliance with the demands of the

enemy will create a presumption that

such acts are voluntary and malicious.

They will also be notified that pleas

of intimidation will rarely be accept-

ed and that where secret committees

are permitted to exist in behalf of the

insurgents even well disposed persons

will be exposed to the danger of be-

ing tried as traitors.

The proclamation will say that its

warnings and requirements are to ap-

ply with special force to Manila, the

"rendezvous of the emissaries of in-

surrection."

Newspapers will be warned against

publishing seditious and the procla-

mation will declare that the rebels, who

are not part of an organized force,

are not entitled to the privileges of

prisoners of war, adding that the fact

that they have not hitherto been held

responsible is "evidence of the solici-

tude of the United States to avoid the

appearance of harshness."

The proclamation will clearly dis-

avow any recognition of technical

belligerency.

The Taft commission is still at

work on the tariff. Others here con-

sider that the return of the volunteers

will necessitate little abandonment of

stations and that Congress will pro-</